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# The Woolsack

The University of San Diego School of Law

Vol. 11, No. 1

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September, 1973



## from the Dean's Desk

After one year on the job as your Dean, I feel a bit more comfortable and confident in welcoming students and faculty to the 1973-74 academic year at USD School of Law. Comfortable, because I now am beginning to feel a part of San Diego and the University. I can go from the Law School to Hotel Circle without a detour by way of El Cajon. I know the difference between USD, UCSD, and CSUSD. I can pronounce La Jolla and Jack-in-the-Box without being conscious of the different "J" sounds. I have discovered that Blacks Beach has more to do with skin than the color thereof, and I know law students eat at the Writs not the Ritz. This vast knowledge has helped feed my feeling of confidence, but, more important, my confidence stems from learning firsthand that I am welcoming you to a first class law school with an increasingly good faculty, student body, library and physical plant.

During this past year we have attempted to construct an even higher quality legal education structure on our sound foundation. With Law School enrollment at an all time high, we have been able to select our entering students from the top 20 percent of applicants for law school. Our attrition rate among first year students last year was the lowest in history. This demonstrates that our students are sharper or the first year instructors' axes are duller — or both — and also causes us to continue our unprecedented growth from 870 students last year to 900 this year.

To better serve this large number of better students we have expanded our physical plant, added new highly qualified faculty, new courses and new sections of existing courses, and have permitted — even, occasionally, encouraged — greater student freedom and involvement in developing their program within the Law School.

Blind-mixed examinations for first year students have been replaced by the more usual single subject examinations. Students may now earn credit for individual research projects.

The first year of an International and Comparative Law Summer Session in Paris has been successfully concluded under the able leadership of Bert Lazerow, and our campus summer offerings have been expanded by scheduling day as well as evening courses and experimenting with accepting about 55 entering students in the Summer Session. Among these entering students were 21 men and women who had been the victims of prior educational disadvantages due to minority status or lack of economic means or both. They were enrolled in a special Affirmative Action Program in which they received extra individual attention, especially in the Legal Method section conducted by Professor Engfell, and were required to do extra work in an effort to overcome their past disadvantages.

While it is too early to assess the total impact of this program, or that of our Summer School for entering students in general, early indications are that it was quite successful despite some disconcerting problems of administration.

During the coming year our part-time faculty will also be enhanced by the addition of a number of distinguished practitioners and judges.

New Adjunct Professors are: Susan Alexander (Poverty Law and Legal Writing), Guenter S. Cohn (Professional Responsibility), James Floyd (Constitutional Law Seminar), Judge Herbert Katz (Bankruptcy Law and Procedure), Judge Alfred Lord (Trial Techniques), Commander William Lynch (Law of the Sea), Judith McConnell (Property), Peter Nunez (Professional Responsibility), Bernard Seigan (Land Use), and Judge Louis Welsh (Trial Techniques).

New part-time instructors are Elaine Alexander (Legal Writing), William Bailey (Trial Techniques), Judith Keep (Legal Writing), and Brian Michaels (Legal Writing). We also welcome back from brief leaves Adjunct Professors C. Hugh Friedman and Stanley Legro, both teaching Business Planning.

More, but balanced, attention is being given by our current faculty to scholarship and professional involvement. Professors Alexander and Winfers have been awarded grants by the National Humanities and Science Foundations, respectively. A book on nonjury trials by Professor Simmons has been published, as have writings by Professors Alexander, Darby, Lazerow, Philbin, Roche, Wang and myself and by Adjunct Professors Dessent, Martin and Willis.

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## School Expands

The Knights of Columbus undergraduate library has been taken over by the Law School. This move expands the physical plant of the Law School to two buildings.

The third floor of the main building now supplies three classrooms, two seminar rooms, spacious student lounge, and a series of faculty offices.

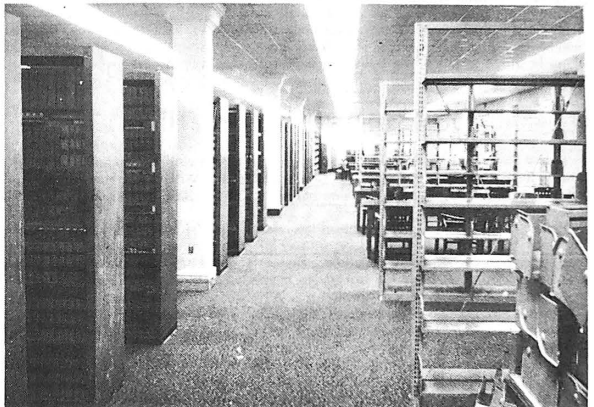
The new Law Library, located approximately 50 yards from the main building will accommodate a much larger number of legal volumes. It will additionally house the Law Review, The Moor Court Board, the California Appellate Defenders, and other offices.

Additionally, the new Law Library has adequate study space, on the

second floor, smartly divided by book stacks to provide the maximum in privacy. Also to be noted, both floors are carpeted wall-to-wall and lighting is far superior to the old third floor library.

While it has been rumored that the women's toilet facilities are, as yet, inadequate, most students will be pleasantly surprised at the professionalism exhibited in this new addition to the physical plant of the USD Law School.

Just a first step in a proposed vigorous building program for the Law School, the USD students and the San Diego Legal Community can be proud of this addition to the Law School.



## Paris Agrees With Bert

The students and faculty of the first annual Institute on International and Comparative Law, sponsored by the University of San Diego in cooperation with the Institut Catholique de Paris, have returned from a successful summer of study in Paris. This unique program, the first opportunity for English-speaking students to study international and comparative law in the heart of Paris, brought together students from seven countries, including six USD students. This interchange of international views was adjudged extremely valuable in enriching the courses by faculty and students alike.

Four courses, each carrying three credits, were offered: Comparative Law, by Professor Rudolf Schlesinger of Cornell; European Communities Law, by

Professor Herbert Lazerow of San Diego; International Trade and Investment Regulation, by Professor Carl Fulda of Texas; and Public International Law, by Professor Joseph Darby of San Diego. Students could enroll in either one or two courses. Classes were held during the mornings at the Institut Catholique, a short walk from the Luxembourg Gardens, the boulevard St. Michel, and the Latin Quarter. The work was intensive; the quality of instruction and of the guest lecturers was excellent.

Included among the guest lecturers were Professor Michael Gordon of the University of Florida, speaking on joint ventures between western firms and eastern Europe; Professor Rene Plaisant of the University of Le Mans on government control of the French economy; Professor Xavier Blanc-Jouvan of the University of Paris on the impact of continental legal systems on the development of African law; Ernest Gold-

stein, partner in Coudert Freres, Paris, and former professor at the University of Texas, on foreign investment in France; Professor A. Douglas Lawton of the Queen's University, Belfast, speaking on tax and corporate problems resulting from English and Irish entry into the common market; and Claude Kelley, partner in Cleary, Gottlieb, Hamilton & Steen,

Paris, on the practice of law in Paris. Our students were received by the French like visiting dignitaries. During a visit to the Palais de Justice conducted by avocat Maitre Nicolas Jacob, they were received and escorted by the Batonnier of Paris, the president of their bar association. When they toured the Luxembourg Palace and the French Senate, they were greeted by the Vice President of the Senate and the Chef du Cabinet of the President. At the Conseil d'Etat, the supreme administrative court,

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# From the Editor

## A New Year, A New Class

The Woolsack extends a welcome to First Year students, embarking on the nerve wracking voyage of Semester I.

By now you've no doubt been thoroughly saturated with tales of 12-hour study days, 7-day weeks and a 33% flunk out rate.

Those of us who've suffered through it can assure you that a great deal of 1st year tortures are induced by certain faculty and upperclassmen who seem to feel that Law School is some sort of puberty rite. Initiates must suffer; pledges must go through hell week before being admitted to the big fraternity of law. It was reported last year that one professor actually passed around copies of petitions for readmittance, after having blacked out the names of the unfortunate authors. Hopefully such nonsense will not be repeated.

The amount of time one spends with the books will vary with the individual, but if you begin losing sleep or eating speedily in order to get the job done, you've been painted a false picture of Law School. You do not have to be superhuman to get through.

This is not to say law school is easy. You will study more here than you ever did in undergraduate, or graduate school, for that matter. However, you will find that not every case and its minutiae need be read to grasp the precept that the book section illustrates. You need not read every horn book reference in order to pass the final exam. After all, finals are 3 hours long at the most and are usually based on hypothetical fact patterns. Knowing who wrote 'International Shoe' just won't help you when you sit down with a blue book in January. Being able to write sensibly and clearly from a broad, coherent, approach to the subject matter is of much more value.

Despite the warnings of a few faculty, some commercial outlines are quite good. 'Gilberts Outlines' have improved in quality in the last few years, and are almost a must to all but exceptional students. Canned briefs are probably much less reliable, but can be your salvation on the day after you've recovered from the flu and get called on to recite. Outlines to BAR courses may seem great, but the 1st year student should remember that they are written with the presumption that the reader has had the subject before.

By far, the vast majority of students who leave law school during the 1st year (less than 30 out of our class of 220) leave for personal reasons rather than academic reasons. If you feel that you are having difficulty, most upperclassmen and, in particular, your classmates will be more than happy to give you a hand. Small study groups may be invaluable. Finally, don't be afraid to talk to the faculty outside of class. Many professors who seem quite intimidating in the classroom are much different in the privacy of their office.

## Regaining Lost Trust

I have always respected the legal profession - so much so that I dreamed of being admitted to the California Bar since I was in grade school. With but one more year of law school to go, a sudden realization comes to me . . . NOBODY ELSE RESPECTS THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Watergate has done nothing but hurt lawyers, but for the legal community to blame its woes on this unfortunate situation is to over-simplify a complex situation. Many people had no respect for attorneys long before they ever heard of Liddy, Dean, or Mitchell. In short, the legal community has nobody to blame but itself for the poor public image it enjoys today.

The present disciplinary procedures of the California Bar are far from adequate. The courts are constantly only "slapping hands" for what are, in actuality, crimes of the highest order.

It is up to this generation of law students to create an environment in which a legally trained individual can hold his head high and proclaim that he is an officer of the court. Morality "starts at home" and it is up to each of us to re-evaluate why we are in law school and what we intend to do with our educations when we graduate and pass the Bar.

## Paris . . .

France, several members of the court spoke with them informally on the functioning of that body and trends in French law. In each case, the tour was followed by a wine or champagne reception with hors d'oeuvres, French pastries, and an occasional taste of caviar.

French hospitality was very much in evidence. Dean Pierre Azard, the French coordinator of the program, entertained the students, faculty and spouses at his home. He also counseled students on French legal education, French law, and French travel. Dean Gilbert Olivier, director of the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, hosted our visit to his new, \$10 million facility in the new town of Cergy-Pontoise, on the outskirts of Paris. The visit included demonstration of new educational techniques, French city planning and construction, and, of course, a fine luncheon.

Nor was sight-seeing neglected. The group took a two-day trip through the Loire valley to see the chateaux and abbeys of the Renaissance, and to sample the fine wines of that region. They also made a pilgrimage to Chartres to admire the incomparable Gothic cathedral and wander through the winding streets of the old town.

The final student judgment was that the combination of academic work and the opportunity to get to know and exchange views with people of such diverse backgrounds made for an enjoyable and enlightening summer.

One person not returning with the other students and faculty at this time

is the Program's Director Herbert Lazerow. He will stay in Paris on sabbatical leave to study aspects of the European Economics Communities. In January he will return to the USD campus as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

With Bert planning and making arrangements for our next Institute, we are looking forward to an even more successful program in Paris in the Summer of 1974.

## Election Results Amendments Pass

On September 6, 1973, the Student Bar Association announced the results of the By-Law Vote held during registration. For the first time since enrollment reached the point where the natural apathy of the majority of students prevented the necessary two-thirds turn out, By-Law amendments were approved. It was necessary to include the proposed changes and ballot forms in the registration package in order to achieve the required number of participants. However, one of the changes approved by the students will eliminate the necessity of employing this device in the future. From now on the By-Laws may be changed by two-thirds of those voting rather than of the entire student body.

Vote Counts were as follows: ARTICLE III Section 15 passed with 616 students voting yes and 44 voting no. ARTICLE VI Section 1 passed with 607 yes votes and 53 opposed.

## Staff Needed

Staff positions are still open for the Woolsack. Students interested in writing news and feature stories on assigned topics are invited to contact the Woolsack by visiting the Woolsack office in the downstairs alcove, or by leaving a note, with phone number, in the Woolsack box in the mailroom. Students joining the staff can be considered for positions on next year's Editorial Board.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor . . .

I've had it! Women have been discriminated against throughout history in every imaginable walk of life. Here I was, a relatively passive woman, entering into the sacred legal profession - the profession dedicated to the protection of minorities.

What happened? The Law School renovated an old building and turned it into a legal library - without a working women's bathroom facility. Passive Rapunzel may well become active (in more ways than one.)

Can you imagine my dismay when I was forced to walk across the parking lot just to perform the most common and necessary of human functions. I have been degraded before due to my sex, but this is the last straw.

I know it is a man's world, but please USD, let the poor women at least have a toilet in your male world.

RAPUNZEL SMRZ

## Character Lacking In Law Students?

George Putnam, a conservative news commentator for Los Angeles television station KTLA (Channel Five), delivered the following broadcast on June 28, 1973. Entitled, "Are There Too Many Lawyers In Government", Mr. Putnam's remarks are not to be dismissed lightly by the legal community. The WOOLSACK is reprinting this broadcast with the hope that it will foster serious thought on the part of the students at USD School of Law.

It is this reporter's opinion, having witnessed the Senate Watergate hearings, there are too darned many lawyers holding down jobs in government - at all levels.

During John Dean's testimony before the committee, he called attention to the number of lawyers involved in the Watergate controversy - and he ticked them off one

after another. And the Senate committee is dominated by attorneys. The Senate, the Congress and the Executive branch of government is loaded with attorneys. The issue is raised because an obvious imbalance exists on this front.

Lawyers, I think are a very strange breed. They begin the study of law at a very tender age. They are immersed in the study of law in an isolated condition, over a period of many, many years. And too often, it is their sole concern and dedication.

It is this reporter's opinion that before they have developed as well rounded persons of fiber and character, they are simply overwhelmed with a game plan that concerns itself with using the law to one's own advantage. And perhaps the courtroom game takes precedence over the search for truth - and techniques thus become more important than the scales of justice. And that includes methods that often tend to distort, twist, undercut, and to bury simple truth.

Take, for example, the propositions that appear on local ballots throughout the nation as written by lawyers. These represent legalese gobbledegook, the meaning of which simply evades the average voter. Voters are left in a quandary as to the meaning of those propositions.

And I have found in dealing with judiciary committees in our state legislatures, these bodies are dominated by attorneys - most of them defense attorneys.

And law enforcement constantly complains it is next to impossible to get tough pro-law enforcement legislation throughout these defense lawyer-dominated committees.

But to return again to Watergate and its revelations: one must conclude, as he listens to the plot unfold, that the lawyers involved were less inclined toward moral values than they were toward that which could withstand the scrutiny of the courts.

And how can youngsters in their twenties and thirties suddenly be elevated to such positions of trust and prominence? Fiber and character are developed through abrasive challenge - adversity, and finally, success. And these are apparently not found in law schools or the dusty back rooms of a library. These qualities are developed in the give and take, the rough and tumble pattern of growth from boy to manhood, and finally, to maturity.

Perhaps the President's trust has been improperly placed in too many instances.



## The WOOLSACK

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WOOL-SACK. The seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with a red cloth. - Black's Law Dictionary





ATTORNEY WAYNE HUGHES

## The 4th And 5th Yrs Of Law School

*This is the first in a series of guest columns by members of the local Bar. In future weeks the Woolsack hopes to feature comments by attorneys who have chosen various fields of Law.*

Attorney Wayne Hughes is a sole practitioner here in San Diego. The bulk of his practice is of a civil nature. He is neither the most typical of those who have chosen to "hang out a shingle" nor is he particularly unusual. His practice has been moderately successful, enabling him to become part owner of the building housing his office.

It's not too early to start thinking about those FIRST TWO YEARS A.B., i.e., AFTER THE BAR. Many of the courses you'll be taking this year are pre-requisites for these years. Yet despite all this great preparation, there will be surprises . . . almost daily . . . and in areas where law school seems to have failed.

Don't misunderstand. The charge that law school does not prepare you

to practice law is false. There is no greater preparation than three years of upset stomachs, periods of sheer terror and that vague feeling that you're the only person in the room who doesn't understand what's going on. The very design of the lottery system whereby your chosen classes have been "unchosen" is indicative of the administration's concern for you as an attorney. After all, a great deal of the operation of the law is more arbitrary than logical.

The purpose of this article is to suggest changes in the law school curriculum designed to prepare you for your brave new world. For Example:

### 1. INTER-OFFICE MANAGEMENT OF PARA-LEGAL PERSONNEL WITH A MINIMUM OF INTER-PERSONAL FRICTION, or

### THE SECRETARY: CARE, FEEDING AND PULLING YOUR HAND OUT BEFORE IT GETS BIT.

A good legal secretary knows more real law than you will learn in those first two years. Real law is defined as that 98 percent pure part of the practice never touched by the likes of Perry Mason or Owen Marshall. This 98 percent revolves around

a mystical beast called THE CLIENT. Your secretary is essential to the capture and maintenance of this exotic creature. Unlike Owen's practice, they don't just come wandering in off the streets into your office. However, unless well cared for they will wander out of the office. Seeing that they stay is a partnership effort between you and the secretary.

Do not offend the secretary by pretending to know both of your jobs. The para-legal probably knows more about both jobs than you will know for sometime.

Example: Before I knew better, I used to let clients make appointments without asking them before the appointment what the problem was in general terms. Very Dangerous.

One of my first interviews was with a woman who came into my then small office (10' x 8') with four of the most energetic boys between the ages of six and six and one half. Ah . . . ha . . . a client

She sat down. We looked at each other. Her youngest son threw a wad of paper at me. She spoke. "What is your speciality?"

I spoke. "What is your problem?" "I want a divorce."

I reply, "Good." She starts crying. "What's so good about a divorce when you have four kids and no job?"

Actually my comment, "Good," had been taken out of context. What I meant was "Good . . . you have just eliminated everything they taught me in three years of law school." Since she didn't own any property, my community property course, which I had booked, was out. Oddly no one had ever taught me which forms to fill out or how to proceed with this lady.

I did the smart thing. I told the lady I had to give my secretary some instructions and I left the office. Quietly, I approached this wise veteran. "She wants a divorce. What do I do?"

The reply? "Fill these forms out, be understanding and don't worry, it's her first divorce too. In ten minutes I'll come to your office and ask you to come help me. That way I can answer any new questions you might have."

I thought — "who was running this office?"

## 2. ADEQUATE RESPONSE TO STIMULI UPON INITIAL CONTACT or

## SURVIVING THE FIRST INTERVIEW

One of your earliest lessons is to make sure that the person who makes the first interview for you with a client gets a general notion of the area of law involved. Preparation for the first interview may be the difference between being retained and not being able to make the overhead that month.

Most clients don't expect you to know everything. They do expect you to be enthusiastic; that if they hire you, you will fight for them. Don't guaranty victory. Guarantee that you will work hard and that you'll be honest with them. Honesty with a client requires you to forecast the bad as well as the good. VICTORY is seldom the triumph of the good guy over the bad guy. Victory may be a gray area in which you bargain for a year in jail whereas a trial would mean five years in jail.

The first interview is usually the most important. Here you start to build the attorney-client relationship. Here you gain "client control" which means he starts to trust you. I would recommend the upcoming attorney-client competition and law clerking as about the only preparation available.

## CONCLUSION

In the first two years of practice as a sole practitioner, I learned more tolerance and humility than I had learned in the prior twenty-six years of life. These lessons came by what may charitably be described as getting the . . . When I think about it again, there is no charitable way to describe the process. You'll see what I mean. Don't hesitate to ask for advice. Your secretary will save you time and again; court clerks will patiently and quietly tell you which of those two tables you and your client are supposed to be sitting at; and other lawyers will always be willing to shrug their shoulders and tell you they don't know the answer either.

## Problems Discussed by Dean

At this time of year when the woes of registration, tuition paying, and scheduling adjustments laid hard upon many students, I think it appropriate to voice a few words concerning these problems and my reactions to the student reactions to them.

First, I want to congratulate and thank the bulk of the student body for acting like the adults and professionals they are fast becoming. The vast majority of the student body took the inconveniences and disappointments in stride and, other than good-natured and normal griping about lost preferences, did not give vent to angry protest. The actions and attitudes of these students is especially appreciated and praiseworthy in light of the extra inconveniences caused by the relocation of the Library and the construction of new — and not yet adequately furnished — rooms on the third floor of More Hall.

Nevertheless, it is also true that too large a number of students could not accept and bitterly resisted and seemed some of the inevitable displacements of the registration process. Some of the fault undoubtedly lies with the administration — not excluding this office. We should have had the fall schedule out last spring and conducted pre-registration of upperclass students at that time. We should have notified new students by mail of the tuition increases approved last winter. There were reasons we did not do these things but they do not constitute total justifications, and, in any event, we will try our best to do better next year.

There were also problems that were beyond Law School control: late

government or bank loans, parking fees, increased tuition costs, book store delays, housing problems, and delays in Library and building renovation. Then there were problems that are inevitable in any fair and human-administered registration process. These include some standing in line, endless filling out of forms, and some last minute changes in class schedules and enrollments.

This last matter deserves elaboration. We have to offer classes during a non-expandable time, with limited faculty, in a specified number of classrooms with limited capacity. To the expert faculty or student preferences, no matter how well supported by good faith and sound educational policy, further restrict these limitations, our scheduling problems multiply. The end result is an absolute inability to please everyone. That does not mean we should not try. And try we have in offering more elective courses, additional sections of required and heavily elected courses, and minimizing Friday evening courses and those at other inconvenient hours, and we have rescheduled classes where requests of students and faculty had merit and were feasible at the time.

More to the point of much of the expressed dissatisfaction, the faculty adopted last spring a proposal supported by the students to allow upperclass students to select their own sections and instructors in required courses, subject to some sound and essential limitations. These included the capacity of the classrooms, the educational benefits and detriments of having too large or too small

classes, and the rules of our accrediting agencies concerning residence credit for part and full-time law study. One result of this attempt to accommodate student preferences has been an overcrowding of some sections while others remained under-subscribed. To correct the imbalances, we gave preferences to students in their last year who would not have another opportunity to take the desired course, to evening students for evening sections of courses also offered in the day, and to those having special reasons for taking a particular course or section — not including work schedules or instructor dislike or fear of grading policies. We also exhibited reasonable flexibility in allowing students to delay taking courses or to take them in a division other than that in which they were enrolled.

For students who were not accommodated by these measures, we conducted a series of lotteries. This was the method specified in the resolution adopted by the faculty in May. It was also the fairest method. Experience with first-come-first-serve systems shows a tendency to create long lines at registration and pre-registration, and to favor, without fairness, those students who happen to spend the Summer in San Diego or be more accessible by mail at the time of pre-registration. A lottery gives every one who pre-registered within allowable time limits an equal opportunity. But it is in the nature of a lottery that not everyone can win. Most of those who lost took it with good grace; others attacked the system, the administrators, the faculty and other students.

Protest about a system where someone must lose is expected, but can only be responded to by making the system as fair as possible — not

by making losers into winners. The alternative is to limit student options and go back to an assigned section system. More disturbing to me has been some of the reasons voiced for insisting upon course, section, and instructor preferences. One gets the impression that too many of our students are only interested in certification not education. These students want to serve their time (three or four years) as painlessly as possible. They seek to minimize hard work, lower grades, inconvenient hours, and, too frequently, learning. Let it be clearly understood: Our job is to educate potential lawyers. Not to entertain; nor to needlessly harass. Not to extract a pound of time and money; nor to provide a free ride. Not to merely certify students who graduate; nor to merely prepare them for the Bar Examination. It is worth noting that unlike many fields of endeavour, there is a positive correlation between success in law school and success in law practice. (There are exceptions, of course, but I am speaking of normal statistical relationships). Furthermore, Bar statistics indicate that those who attend the law schools with the highest academic standards or do well at good law schools in general, such as our own, are more likely than others to pass the California Bar Examination on the first attempt.

In other words, our primary mission of education in the law school is not inconsistent with, and is in fact supportive of secondary concerns for successful certification and practice.

One other comment on some students' behavior during the registration process seems merited at this time. Too many students appear to be abusing the opportunity to defer their full tuition payment at the time

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## The Dean's Message . . .

Charles Lynch has completed a practice manual for clinical students and has obtained several grants to support activities of our legal clinics.

Emphasis, nevertheless, continues on good teaching of basic legal skills. The First Year Legal Writing Program has been revitalized under the direction of Professor Larry Alexander, four part-time faculty, and the Moot Court Board. Evaluations of teaching by students have been formalized and will be further refined this year.

I also hope that we can better effectuate our commitment, along with the entire University, to human values. Out professional mission, consistent with our Catholic heritage, suggests that legal education be more value-oriented. That is, that we make explicit the value choices and ethical elements involved in the practice and study of law without attempting to indoctrinate students in any one set of values.

If Watergate has any message for law schools, it is that we have made little positive contribution to the morality of those who operate our legal system and large segments of all government.

Student organizations also have been impressive in their performances. Our Moot Court teams earned two second places in closely-contested regional competitions, and this year's Board seems able to live up to or surpass the excellent record of prior Boards in intramural and inter-collegiate competitions. The San Diego Law Review has received deserved recognition by having its next Law of the Seas Symposium partially supported by the California Sea Grant Program, a federally funded project. And the S.B.A. seems more determined than ever to give the entire student body vigorous representation, service, and activities — even if they have to be forced upon a recalcitrant constituency.

Following the lead of President Hughes, the Law School is seeking greater community visibility so that we can receive and deserve recognition as the San Diego Community University. A number of faculty members remain active in local professional and civic affairs and new faculty are quickly joining them in public service activities. Our part-time faculty includes some of the most prominent and promising of San Diego lawyers and judges. The Alumni Association has attracted its largest number of paid members, has sponsored a number of luncheons, receptions, and practical Legal Education sessions, and is in the midst of a successful fund raising drive. Our Legal Clinic program is being strengthened and expanded, and the State Appellate Defenders has become our indefinite tenant in the new Library Building.

The Law School has employed William Cumming as Director of Placement, Alumni Relations and Development. The assignment to a full-time staff person of these responsibilities is a recognition of their growing importance to the School of Law. The position will be funded partly by University operating funds and partly by the Law School Student Bar Association. The Director will be charged with improving and expanding our placement service for full and part-time jobs for students and Alumni, regularizing and bettering Alumni contacts and relations (including helping to get the Alumni Newsletter out on time), and developing an expanded gift and grant program. To the extent the Law School enters into the field of continuing education of lawyers, Director Cummings will also coordinate those programs.

Bill Cummings is a member of the California Bar and a graduate of Stanford Law School. He is currently a Colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps in charge of the San Diego legal office. He will retire from the Marines to accept this position with the School of Law. He will serve in a part-time capacity until November 1 when he will assume his duties at USD on a full-time basis. Bill has taught Professional Responsibility at the Law School during the 1972-73 academic year.

In the near future I foresee further increases in the number and quality of full-time faculty with only modest increases in student body size, additional building and library improvements, specialty and other post-graduate programs, and participation in the University's Guadalajara program as well as continuing and expanding our successful Paris Institute. I also foresee a community support group and professional board of visitors to aid the Law School's development, and undoubtedly sound educational innovations and improvements yet to be proposed by this year's students and faculty.

It is on the basis of these accomplishments and promises that I confidently welcome you to a great year of legal education.



## Klondike Mary, 1st Yr Inspiration

She is Klondike Mary, a living legend of USD's Law School, the Sweetheart of Phi Delta Phi, the one and only of her creator and mentor (with a little help from his friends), Prof Jack Kelleher.

She is every first year law student's companion in Contracts, for she does the most amazing boneheaded things, and gets in to the most fabulous legal hassles any mind could ever hope to create. Yet, she is living proof that a legend can survive in our time.

How she came about must remain the mystery it is. For every great personage of yore is shrouded in unknown beginnings — this adds to the magnificence of her presence. As if by magic, she appeared one day at the door of Kelleher's mind, and everything that went on before her arrival was meaningless.

To this day, she remains in his office, standing guard over his coffee cup, comic books and Mother Earth News... in the corner of the room. Her blue eyes gaze constantly, piercingly at all who enter, her proud brow remains raised as if to say, "I know, I know." She stands tall and straight, awaiting her next trial.

There is a poem taped to her breast, written by a first year law student at a time when he felt like chucking the whole thing in, during finals week, January 1973. In writing the poem, the student received renewed vigor and impetus to continue. It was a thrilling moment, an intellectual orgasm, a legal conundrum.

For, to his amazement, Klondike Mary presented him with three wishes... to pass Property, Contracts and Torts... and lo, her magic worked, and he passed property, contracts and torts.

In silent but loving tribute the student pledged his life and career in the law to Klondike Mary forevermore, and now passes along to others his great fortune, in hopes that students needing more than three pushpoints can do it all themselves.

ODE TO KLONDIKE MARY  
(based upon a presumption) of  
Robert Burns

Aye, ye bonnie lass of much travail  
Wi' ye moun'tin' problems upon the courts,  
Clear ye pretty head, and dinna fail  
To play the game o' life sans Torts.

Yon moun'tain, fresh wi' mornin' dew  
Has bricht ye rosy cheeks an' health,  
Away, the Cauldron's Hell for ye —

There's little need for other wealth.

Tis Kelleher's Ghost ye are,  
Only a creature of legal mind,  
I could see ye bonnie soul  
But for "Contracts afore an' behind."

Coem away wi' me, sweet lass,  
away!  
To lofty Jmaccian isles we're bound,  
and forget those legal ivied walls,  
pray,  
And unilateral mistake, foxes,  
hounds.

Come away wi' me sweet Mary deer,  
I'll set to writing our true design,  
and send it to yon Contracts man —  
But three words: "we both resign!"  
Ray Schwartz

## An Eye for An Eye, A Code for A Code

LAW CODES: A BRIEF HISTORY  
By Ray Schwartz

In every high school history class around the country it is mentioned at least once that the first law giver was Hammurabi, an early Babylonian king who flourished between 1750 and 1850 B.C. (depending upon whose method of dating one chooses, i.e., the British School or the German School). Unfortunately, this account is wrong. Hammurabi wasn't the first. And his "law code" must be explained in order to be understood.

In the third millennium B.C., in what is now the lower half of Iraq, a civilization of non-Semitic speaking peoples flourished at its height, the people of Sumer. Sumer was actually more than one city-state, each with its own Governor-King, its own army, citizenry, trade, territory, etc. The language was held in common, as was the religion, a polyglot of gods, of which Enlil headed the pantheon. The Black-headed people, or Sumerians, were the most advanced culture of the times, far exceeding those of Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, Persia, and most of Greece and Rome and Crete. Yet, they died out, or were incorporated into the Near Eastern civilizations that came after them. Sumer did succeed in laying the foundations for writing (cuneiform), law, a form of government akin to a monarchy, an education system, taxes, proscription into the military, medicine, justice, farming, and other everyday needs of a society.

Ur-Nammu was Governor-King during Ur's great Third Dynasty, and spread his authority throughout Sumeria and into Semitic speaking lands. The code, made up of a number of clay tablets, outlines a brief history of Ur-Nammu's reign, his successes over recalcitrant lesser Governor-Kings, his authority, and so on.

Finally, Ur-Nammu lays down some principles of law, and punishment. He brags that he has removed from office all "chiselers" and "grabbers" and develops an official weights and measurement rule for all tradesmen to stop cheating. He insures that orphans and widows shall receive some help... the first systematic attempt of a public welfare movement.

He also insures justice for poor as well as rich, and lays down some heavy sentences for the guilty: if a man injures another man so that his foot is severed, that man shall pay the other 10 shekels of silver; if a man injures another more seriously, then that man shall pay the other one mina of silver (a mina would be about 10 times more in value than a shekel); and if a man cuts off the nose of another man, that man shall pay two-thirds of a silver mina to the other... and so on. This is the traditional "eye-for-an-eye" social code taken up by the Hebrews centuries later.

Were these codes for real? We must first understand the purpose for which they were written. The leaders of Sumerian city-states did not own the lands or the people. All was owned, including the Governor-King, by the Gods of the Sumerian Pantheon. The Governor-king was the Gods' chosen human on earth to oversee that the land was put to its best use so as to insure that the Gods would reap the most from it. Thus, the law codes were the Governor-King's annual "State of the Union" address set down on clay tablets, or sometimes carved into diorite stelae (stone slabs), and directed to the Gods. At the end of a Governor-King's reign, he would usually sum up his deeds and accomplishments on one larger stela, and have it buried either with him at his death, or in an official storage vault.

In either case, Hammurabi was not the first law codifier or law giver. Perhaps this will lead law students to maintain a high hope... that they can attain feats of an Ur-Nammu at the end of their reign, too...

## Professor Seigan Condemns Zoning

by Diane Ward

Professor Bernard Seigan, presently teaching a Land Use Seminar, is the 1972 recipient of the Institute for Humane Studies "Monks' award given annually for distinguished writing in jurisprudence and political philosophy.

In his book, "Land Use Without Zoning," published by D. C. Heath and Co., Professor Seigan demonstrates that governmental control over land use through zoning "has been unworkable, inequitable and a serious impediment to the operation of the real estate market and the satisfaction of its consumers."

A specialist in real estate law for over 20 years and a noted authority on U.S. zoning laws, Seigan's research in law and economics at the University of Chicago Law School has led him to the revolutionary view that zoning is a failure and should be eliminated. While working under a one year fellowship from the University, the former Chicago attorney used Houston, Texas, sixth largest city in the U.S., as his laboratory example. Houston has no zoning laws, utilizing instead land-use covenants, land use limitations and "economic forces." These restraints as well as land values have successfully proved

effective deterrents in keeping commercial and industrial districts from invading areas of single-family homes. On-site investigation of Houston, one of the few remaining unzoned cities in the U.S., has led Seigan to conclude that "the private market, regulated by relatively few ordinances, is better able to serve the community than is the mixture of planning, law and politics known as zoning.

"Significantly, rents have been shown to be lower in the unzoned cities than they are in comparable cities with traditional zoning. In addition, the market price for home sites in the unzoned areas tends to be higher, further refuting the long-accepted popular theory that zoning is necessary to prevent the rapid destruction of market value occasioned by the invasion of industrial complexes, highrise apartments and gas stations. Another Seigan argument! — "Zoning involves politicians and politicians are subject to all kinds of pressures. This usually works out badly." Land Use Without Zoning has received acclaim from such divergent publications as the Chicago Tribune, Santa Ana Register, American Bar Association Journal (November 1972) Professional Builder and the San Francisco Examiner. Conspicuously, but not surprisingly absent, is favorable mention by the City Planners of America.





## J. Bernard Mouse, USD Mentor, Dispenses Advice

It was late Friday afternoon, the beer was gone, and the darts were getting heavy. The WOOLSACK staff decided it was about time to put together the first edition of the paper. We mentally ran through our list of standard topics: the president's house, SBA follies, and our other usual reporting techniques; character assassination, lies, hearsay, gross inaccuracies, etc.

Much to our chagrin however, we found ourselves stymied. Just as despair seemed imminent we heard a key in the door.

For the first time in weeks our humble office was graced with the presence of J. Bernard Mouse, benevolent and eminent law school person<sup>al</sup>ity.

The Mouse, as he's known to those he favors, has for many years been a special consultant to the WOOLSACK.

The lesser staff members scrambled to offer the "Great One" a chair. He graciously accepted and settled into one of the most comfortable.

The copy-boys, secretaries, and other non-essential employees quickly grasped the solemnity of the occasion, and exited unobtrusively. Obviously expecting this show of reverence, the Mouse beamed his pleasure as he lit up an expensive Havana.

"I figured you boys needed an authority on the Law School to welcome the new students and dispense a few words of fatherly advice. You may take notes.

"First of all, I think all incoming students should be grateful for the time and expense incurred in simplifying the process of enrollment, registration and preparation for class. The Student Bar Association exhibited their usual efficiency in compiling and distributing the orientation brochures. Although it was expanded from four pages to 6 volumes, I am sure that those of you who were able to read this scholarly work, found it extremely informative even if somewhat confusing.

"The SBA, however, was shocked to learn what they had been billed by REA Freight for delivering and unloading this expanded orientation package.

"The administration not only deserves but demands your thanks for the orderly way they handled registration. This year the Student Health Center reported only 8 casualties, down 62 percent from last year. Four students became fatigued while standing in line and fainted.

Two swooned while writing the amounts in on their tuition checks. And incredibly, it was reported that only two students were mugged by Dean Philbin while attempting to pass off promissory notes for their tuition.

"Those of you who were here last year must admit that the registration procedure has improved immensely.

"Speaking of improvements, I'm sure no one would dispute the fact that the bookstore has made monumental strides toward optimum efficiency. Instead of one check-out line we now have one for your every need: book lines, toiletry lines, USD memento lines. Think of the comradre, everyone in your line waiting to purchase the same thing. I mean if you're going to be there for 55 minutes you should have something in common with the people next to you.

"I have even submitted a proposal to my personal friend, the bookstore manager — who, by the way I summured with in a bookstore line in 1947 — that box lunches be served while students wait. We may be able to head off any trouble with health officials that way.

"Oh — I forgot to mention one of our more outstanding innovations. Instead of leaving the students unable to find their own books, the bookstore has hired someone not to find the books for them."

"J. Bernard, I'm sure the students are as grateful as they can be for all that was done," interposed Rapunzel Smrz, our Women's Lib staffer. "Do you have any advice on what the new students can expect in the coming months?"

"Why yes, Ms. Smrz, I'm glad you asked," the mouse responded.

"I'm sure each student will experience an individual and uniquely stimulating semester. However, there are certain things they will all share. For example, spending 15 minutes out of each class session filling out student opinion polls for the SBA, voting in elections each week, to find that they are nullified the next day and a revote is necessary, eating Friday bagels that taste like hockey pucks, and arguing about whether Nixon did it or not.

"Many of the things the new students can expect must already be apparent. Lottering off class space in a bingo parlor fashion is one of the more well known school traditions; as is putting the largest classes in the smallest rooms.

"I would also like to forewarn the new students of some of the more

notorious do's and don'ts at USD. Foremost, DON'T go barefooted; DO have sus manos, DON'T slam your locker door, DO come to class prepared, DON'T put notices on the wrong bulletin board; and DO respect your student officers.

"One last word of advice — you are preparing for one of the most noble and rewarding professions. Please don't take these frequent petty interferences with your pursuit, seriously. I, J. Bernard Mouse, will be here to help you keep things in perspective. Welcome to USD.

"Thank you, Mr. Mouse, I'm sure we can all profit from your advice."

With that he departed, leaving us with a warm feeling of belonging.

### PROBLEMS . . .

of registration. We have permitted a limited number of students to sign short term promissory notes when loans have been delayed or other sources of income will not be available for a month or two. But we have reason to believe that some students are seeking such delays when not necessary nor merited by the true state of affairs. The result will be a more stringent screening process, and if that fails, a termination of the delayed payment procedure. Let us hope that the actions of a few will not deny a needed service to those truly deserving students.

Finally, let me reiterate my appreciation to the majority of students who accepted and lived by the rules and put up with the inconveniences and disappointments. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the administrative, secretarial, and custodial staff — as well as the faculty — for their extra efforts and extreme patience during these difficult days.

### Poverty And The Law Student

Students are only too keenly aware of the recent inflationary price increases caused by spiraling costs. Lately, tuition payment and book prices have led many students to suffer from a sort of "financial shock".

With this widespread modern day plague raging throughout the law school, this article attempts to give to the student sufficient information to enable him to cure his own "poverty pocket".

The first most obvious area is the scholarship area. At USD, scholarships are not necessarily granted principally for academic achievement. For instance, the law school has allocated two scholarships to the WOOLSACK to be divided between the editor, assistant editor, and managing editor. The scholarships are based upon need, work required and responsibility involved. It is not necessarily true that all the allocated scholarships will be awarded if these three particular things are not demonstrated by the applicant.

The scholarships awarded to the SBA officers are also based upon need, responsibility, and work required. There is greater consideration given to the SBA President scholarship applicant because of his greater responsibilities than some of the other SBA offices. Nonetheless all scholarship applications are given serious consideration by the scholarship committee.

For the minorities there are 10 full tuitional scholarships available once the student demonstrates sufficient financial need.

Several Moot Court Board members presently are recipients of scholarships awarded upon establishing monetary need.

The Law Review has scholarships allocated based on the office held. For example the editor-in-chief, managing editor and the business manager are considered full-time positions. These particular offices weighed heavily in awarding the scholarships.

In the pure academic realm there is the Academic Achievement

scholarship. It is awarded to the student with the highest scholastic average in his class for the prior academic year.

Somewhat parallel to the Academic Achievement scholarship is the Gray, Cary, Ames, and Frye Award which is awarded to the student who has achieved in the first semester of his second academic year the greatest progress over the previous year's study. Also, the Copley Press awards a scholarship which is an annual grant of \$750 to the student deemed most deserving.

The Lee Bartell Scholarship Fund is awarded annually to one or more students demonstrating financial need and academic merit.

Of course there are a myriad of loans available from the financial office. Fortunately for those who are not eager to burden their future with years of loan repayments, there is the work-study program. This program enables the needy student to work several hours a week, usually around his classes. The library and the Writs are two of the places on campus participating in the work-study program.

## Woolsack Welcomes New Professors

Michael Navin, one of our summer faculty, is remaining with us. Mr. Navin joins the Law School as an Associate Professor teaching Trusts, Estate Planning, Agency and Partnership, and Corporations. He comes from Willamette University where he also served as Assistant Dean of the Law College. Prior to entering academic life, he practiced in Seattle. He is an honor graduate of the University of Connecticut and its Law School.

Other new additions of whom we also are justly proud are: Professor Grant Morris, formerly Academic Dean at Wayne State Law School, who will teach Torts and Law and Mental Disorder. He has been an attorney with the Institute of Public Administration in New York and has edited two books on Law and Medicine. He has a BA and JD from Syracuse and an LL.M. from Harvard.

Assistant Professor Richard Hildreth will be teaching Property and Environmental Law. He has practiced in San Francisco and has Engineering and Law degrees from Michigan and diplomas in law from Oxford and Stockholm, where he just served as a Fulbright Fellow.

Paul Horton, another Assistant Professor, will be teaching Torts, Administrative Law, and Family Law. He has been in practice in Chicago, and received his undergraduate degree from Occidental, his basic law degree from USC, and a Masters in Law from Yale.

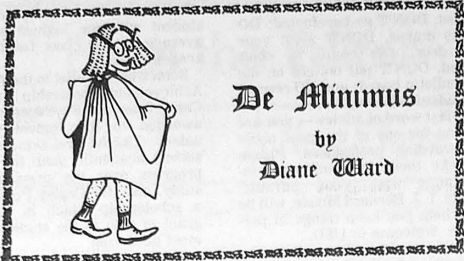
Our final full-time addition is Rodney Jones, who serves as Assistant Professor and Associate Director of the Legal Clinic supervising the Criminal Law program, a subject he will also be teaching. Rod has been on the faculty at the University of Connecticut where he was Co-Director of their excellent clinical program. He is a graduate of USC and its Law School.

The WOOLSACK welcomes the new professors and hopes they are as pleased to be here as the students are pleased to have them.

### Competition Slated

The Moot Court Board has announced its 6th annual Attorney-Client competition to be held on September 25 at 7 p.m. in the San Diego Municipal Court. All Second, Third, Fourth Year day or night students may participate. First year students may participate as Baliffs and Time-Keepers. All non-participating students and guests are invited to attend.

The Problem will be available on September 13, 1973 at noon in Room 2A or thereafter in the Moot Court Office in the Library Building.



There was a young lawyer named Rex  
With diminutive organs of sex  
When charged with exposure  
He retained his composure  
"De Minimus Non Curate Lex"

The only law school in the country built around a teaching law firm, (the Urban Law Institute), Antioch Law School's 12 months a year program is openly committed to producing a new breed of lawyers who will use the law as an instrument for social justice. Spurning the typical American law school case study method of teaching, the students receive on-the-job training, under the supervision of experienced attorneys, handling divorces, employment discrimination complaints and immigration applications. Some students were permitted to participate as early as their first year. In selecting their students, the school places little emphasis on the LSAT test while stressing motivation and background in seeking those "That would make good lawyers, not good test takers or good law students."

Our downtown San Diego competitor, Western States, gives its students the opportunity to review all of their final examination bluebooks within three weeks following finals. "Although it takes a lot of time and effort to allow all 750 students to review their exams, we feel that the effort is valuable feedback!" THREE WEEKS AFTER FINALS WE AT USD ARE STILL WAITING IN VAIN FOR OUR GRADES!

Baylor University School of Law sponsors an all-school yo-yo contest entitled "YO-YO Downs."

Since 1967, Gov. Reagan has filled close to 500 judicial vacancies using a novel "report card" system. Interested attorneys who feel that they are qualified, submit resumes and applications to the Governors "appointment assistant." When a vacancy occurs, the State Bar plus a county committee consisting of a Superior Court judge, a representative of the bar association and three laymen familiar with the legal profession in their community are sent these names for evaluation. Grades range from "Exceptionally well-qualified" to "Not qualified." A unique departure from the traditional selection method, the Governor feels "it is a good way to avoid bar politics and popularity contests."

BIG SISTER IS WATCHING AWARD — Astronaut James Lovell Jr.'s thought of the week: "We never sent any women into space because we haven't a good reason to. We fully envision however, that in the near future we will fly women into space and use them the same way we use them on earth — for the same purpose."

From the President of Brandeis University: I can tell you with perfect assurance that I could not pass a bar exam today, even though I've practiced law for many years. . . Bar exams are probably irrelevant in many case, even to the capability of the man to practice law."

The California State Bar has formed California Lawyers Service, a non-profit professional corporation offering prepaid legal services. Since the client is given his choice of legal counsel, he may choose either a participating attorney (who has paid the nominal fee of \$25) or a non-participating with the corporation reimbursing the client for fees he has paid. A 1972 survey of the State Bar indicated that 71 percent of its members wished to participate.

Latest FBI crime figures show that the number of women arrested for serious crimes such as murder and armed robbery, increase 80 percent from 1966 to 1971 while the increase for males during the same period was 35 percent. According to psychoanalysts, policemen, jail administrators and lawyers "women's liberation" is the culprit. "Women's liberation has given women freedom and release which has opened a lot of formerly male occupations, including crime." Betty Friedan, a founder of the Women's Liberation Movement agrees: "As women become more assertive — and if they are barred economically and in other ways from dignity, minimal comfort — they are likely to take aggressive and hostile actions." Police throughout the U.S. agree that the female mind is more devious and deadly, with women choosing crimes requiring more finesse and less brute strength.

For those interested in the concept of less Government and a corresponding broad scope of individual liberty, the Law and Liberty Newsletter is available at no cost by writing to the Institute for Humane Studies, 1134 Crane Street, Menlo Park, California 94025. It is devoted to current developments in civil, economic and property rights.

NO COMMENT: From a recent Sunday news magazine entitled "Good start." "One reason so many college students want to become lawyers these days is that the profession pays well. Starting salaries for lawyers at most major Manhattan law firm have risen to \$18,000 a year. More important yet, lawyers frequently become presidents of major corporations or run for high political office."

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## Prize For Trivia Winner

by Mike Fox

In past years, the Woolsack has published the renowned Trivia Tests, and in keeping with the rather low-brow level of the tests, we have awarded what can best be described as trashy prizes (e.g., cup of coffee at the Writs, lunch, not to exceed \$1.00, at the Writs, etc.) Well, this year, in response to what we feel is a higher level of intelligence in our brethren, the Woolsack is pleased to announce that there will be no more Trivia Contests. Since it is axiomatic that nothing a law student or lawyer knows is trivial, we have decided to seek out these less significant facts with the Woolsack First Annual T.V. Momentous Minutiae Contest. (Right away, you can tell this is classier.) Since our prize is so great this year, a one-year old, totally unmarked, albeit used, copy of Forkosch on Constitutional Law, we are forced to promulgate (a law word, you never saw language like this in any trivia contest) a rule — there can be no research! This test must be answered just out of your memories. The Honor Code, as you all know, permits inter-student collaboration on Minutiae Tests. The answers will be weighed by a difficulty factor, and the winner will be announced next week. One last warning — old movies which have been on TV over 25 times have been included.

1. Name the crew of "Rocket Ship X-M," and who played them.
2. What were the call letters of the place where the Rocket Ship X-M crew called to on earth, and who played the guy they always talked to?
3. What was the name of the place that the radio operator always called on earth in "Destination Moon," and what was the radio operator's name? How did he almost screw up the mission?
4. Name the movie in which Caesar Romero (who, incidentally, has been associated with quality men's clothes for many years) climbed a mountain on a South Pacific island and found lots of dinosaurs living on top. Penalty of 5 points if you name the movie with Fernando Lamas.
5. Famous Lodge Department — Name the lodges to which these people belonged:
  - a. Chester A. Riley
  - b. George Stevens aka Kingfish
  - c. Ralph Kramden
6. Gloria Steinem Department — Name the Star(s) of the following shows:
  - a. Margie
  - b. My Little Margie (Name 2)
  - c. My Friend Irma
  - d. I Married Joan (Name 2)
  - e. Grindl

- f. Life With Elizabeth (Name 2)
- g. Annie Oakley
- h. Our Miss Brooks (Name 3)
7. Where did My Little Margie's father work?

8. What was Bob Cummings' occupation in his first show. (Hint, he was not a photographer.) What was his name? What was his girlfriend's name? How about his boss? What was the last scene in every show?

9. Name six members of Topper's household.
10. Name the four original hit paraders. Penalty of five points for listing Giselle Mackenzie.

11. Name five series starring Chuck Connors.
12. Warner Brothers Department — Name twelve Warner Brothers series, plus the star(s). (Note — we can think of 30 stars for our 12 series — 25 is acceptable, more than 30 earns bonus points).

13. Quiz Show Department — Name the hosts of:
  - a. What's my line (not the current, syndicated version)
  - b. Masquerade Party
  - c. Take a Good Look
  - d. Twenty-One
  - e. Tic Tac Dough
  - f. The \$64,000 Question
  - g. The \$64,000 Challenge
  - h. The Price is Right (old version)
  - i. Treasure Hunt
  - j. Two for the Money
  - k. The Big Payoff

14. What show did Monty Hall host before Let's Make a Deal?
15. Sheriff John Department —
  - a. What was his last name?
  - b. Who were his big cartoon feature characters?
  - c. What organization were you in if you watched the Sherriff John Show?
  - d. What was the name of his theme song?
  - e. In the theme song, what could a song make a hat rack look like?

16. Name the original Mission Impossible cast.
17. "On Beany and Cecil," what were the names of the two lions who appeared occasionally?
18. Name two series featuring J. Carroll Naish?

19. Name three series starring:
  - a. Robert Conrad
  - b. Gene Barry
  - c. David Janssen
  - d. James Franciscus
20. Kit Carson Department —
  - a. Who played Kit?
  - b. Who played his side-kick?
  - c. What was his side-kick's name?
  - d. What was his side-kick's horse's name?
  - e. Who sponsored the show?
  - f. Who was the announcer?

## The WOOLSACK

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